

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 OCTOBER 1980

American Hostages

According to a Tehran-dated REUTER report, Mohammad Musavi Kho'ini, member of the Majlis Special Commission on the hostages, told a REUTER correspondent on 22 October that a "public statement" might be made in the Majlis on 26 October on the conditions for the release of the detained Americans, and that if the United States agrees to the terms the hostages could be released on the following day.

In a press conference reported by Tehran radio's Arabic service, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i reiterated that withdrawal of the AWACS aircraft from Saudi Arabia is not one of the conditions for the release of the hostages set by the Majlis, but he said that he considers their dispatch to the kingdom a "hostile action" on the part of the United States for which it must "repent." Regarding possible contacts with U.S. officials over the hostages, Raja'i said that "so long as the government has not been informed by the Majlis about any matter," it will not take "any initiative." Earlier in the press conference Raja'i denied meeting with Secretary of State Edmund Muskie in New York and said that his trip to the United Nations had "no relationship" to the hostages.

He also stated that there is no linkage between the hostages issue and the "procurement" of spare parts from the United States, and he noted that this equipment had been "bought and paid for a long time ago" but that the United States had "stalled" on its delivery.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Chatti Mission--According to Karachi radio, Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti said that Iran has agreed to "study" his proposal to form a committee to mediate the conflict and has promised to reply later. Chatti said the committee would attempt to arrive at a cease-fire under which "neither party will lose face." He said Iraq agrees "in principle" with the formation of such a committee but wants "guarantees regarding its claims." He added that Iran continues to insist that there will be no negotiations as long as Iraqi troops are on Iranian soil. Nevertheless, he declared he is "moderately optimistic" about his mission and noted there has been an "improvement" in its prospects. However, Prime Minister Raja'i stated in his press conference, as covered by Tehran radio's Arabic service, that any activities in Iran by nonaligned heads of state and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat would only "waste the time" of Iranian officials.

Bani-Sadr Statement--In comments published in ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, reported by KUNA, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said it is "undemocratic and unfair" to choose a representative for the country and send him abroad "without even referring to the executive head and without the knowledge of the president." According to KUNA, Bani-Sadr was apparently referring to Prime Minister Raja'i's recent trip to New York, which the president called "yet another manifestation of opportunism" and an example of taking "undue advantage of the war for monopolizing power." Bani-Sadr also accused Raja'i of trying to "surpass" the president, legislature and judiciary and even the "revolutionary leader" and characterized as "illegal" all the "independent decisions" taken by Raja'i and his Cabinet, adding that he is not going to tolerate such "irregularities and illegal practices." He then declared that all "letters and official circulars" issued by Raja'i should be routed through his office. Bani-Sadr also accused the Muslim fundamentalists of "occupying" the radio and television stations and using them "at their free will."

Military situation--Tehran radio's Arabic service reported that Iranian forces have repulsed an Iraqi advance into Abadan and that enemy artillery continued to pound the city from emplacements across the river in Iraq. According to INA, Iraqi troops destroyed yet another major pipeline leading from Abadan to "other parts" of Iran. The agency said Iran is now deprived of "all sources of crude or refined oil." Tehran radio reported continued fighting in and Iraqi bombardment of Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr) and said Iraqi forces were pushed back at "some points," but it confirmed the Baghdad claim that the Iraqis had captured the city's strategically located prison and a nearby bridge. INA claimed that Iraqi troops are advancing to complete the "cleansing" of the city and have gained "full control" of the Karun River estuary. Tehran radio reported that the Dezful and Andimeshk fronts had been "quiet," but its Arabic beam claimed that Iranian forces attacked Iraqi concentrations on the western bank of the Karkheh River in the Dezful sector. According to INA, an Iraqi military officer claimed that Dezful city has already "militarily fallen" and that "mopping up" operations depended on a "political decision" from Baghdad. Tehran radio reported further successes on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Qasr-e Shirin fronts and in the Mehran region, but it claimed no significant advances by ground forces. The radio's Arabic service said the military situation on the Gilan-e Gharb, Somar and Ilam border regions is "relatively calm."

An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, said Iranian aircraft carried out missions over As-Sulaymaniyah, Al-'Aqrah and Dairah in Iraq and hit Iraqi military targets in Ahvaz sector. Tehran radio also reported continued Iranian airstrikes against Iraqi concentrations outside of Khuninshahr. Iraqi General Command communiques, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses and INA, added that Iranian aircraft attacked residential areas in Maysan, Haj 'Umrah and Baghdad and that Iraqi fighters successfully attacked oil installations in the Masjeo Soleyman region and Bandar Shahpur and strategic positions in the Dezful and Ahvaz sectors.

Another Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, called a REUTER report on the sinking of an oil tanker in the Strait of Hormuz "pure lies" and claimed it was the work of the "evil hand" of the "Saddam-supporting rumormongers."

Israeli Raid

The Voice of Palestine reported that about 20 Israeli planes attacked the As-Sa'diyat, An-Na'imah and Ad-Damur areas as well as Al-Barajinah in Lebanon on 22 October. According to Beirut radio, the sortie was directed at the An-Na'imah-bi'Wirta heights, the An-Na'imah At-Tahta woods and the quarries near Dayr An-Na'imah. In an interview with Jerusalem radio, Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan said only that the attack was on a "relatively new" terrorist base and was carried out as part of Israel's ongoing policy of attacking the terrorists "wherever they are." While the Voice of Palestine claimed that antiaircraft fire forced the planes to drop their bombs wide of mark and that two of the Israeli aircraft had been hit, Jerusalem radio reported "accurate hits" on the targets and the safe return of all planes.

Briefly commenting on the attack in an interview carried by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Menahem Begin noted that it was the type of military action that Israel carries out from "time to time" in order to prevent terrorists from entering Israel and killing its citizens and that "it has been proven that this is the right way." According to Beirut radio, Prime Minister Salim al-Russ said the raid was only one example of Israel's "belligerence, arrogance and impudence" and of its daily "crimes" in Lebanon.

Lebanon

Beirut radio carried a statement by the director general of the Lebanese Presidency saying that President Ilyas Sarkis has entrusted Shafiq al-Wazzan with the formation of a new government and that the prime minister-designate will begin parliamentary consultations to this end on 23 October. Prime Minister al-Huss resigned last June and has since been acting as caretaker. In a statement carried by Beirut radio, Al-Wazzan said it was "unnecessary" to set a date for the formation of the government. He also declared that Lebanon will continue along the course of "full cooperation and coordination" with Syria in view of the "special relations and common destiny" of the two countries, and with the policy of "complete coordination" with the PLO.

Saudi Arabia

The Libyan press agency JANA, citing the Kuwaiti daily AL-ANBA, reported that an "attempted coup" was discovered by Saudi authorities on 20 October shortly before it was to be carried out. The paper said the Saudi Government is facing a "popular revolution" in which "sections" of the armed forces have been taking part and claimed that Saudi authorities had executed nearly 50 army officers without trial by dropping them out of airplanes over the empty quarter. The paper went on to cite the belief of "political observers" that the Saudis obtained U.S. AWACS aircraft to help them uncover any attempt to overthrow the government.

Riyadh radio and the SAUDI PRESS AGENCY carried a telegram sent by King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi replying to a 9 October telegram in which the Al-Qadhdhafi criticized the U.S. military "advance" in the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula, specifically the use of AWACS aircraft, and warned that Libya would struggle against "American occupation" in "alliance with the masses of the Arab homeland" "without paying attention to artificial borders." In his reply message, King Khalid said that in objecting to the Saudi use of AWACS aircraft, Al-Qadhdhafi had turned himself into a "spearhead against Islam" and accused him of wanting to leave the kingdom defenseless against the "enemies of Islam, namely the communists and Zionists." Khalid went on to say that decisions adopted by Saudi Arabia "cannot be subjected to any discussion with anybody."

King Khalid's telegram was also sent in the wake of a call by Al-Qadhdhafi for a "jihad" to "liberate Mecca." In a sermon delivered on the occasion of 'Id al-Adha, reported by Tripoli radio on 19 October, Al-Qadhdhafi said that Mecca and its holy places are under the "yoke of American occupation" and that the pilgrims' prayers on Mount 'Arafat had been "disturbed by the sound of American aircraft." He went on to urge the Islamic masses "everywhere" to "take up arms" in a jihad to liberate Mecca.

According to Riyadh radio, a Saudi official explained that King Khalid had answered Al-Qadhdhafi's charges only because the latter had "insulted the hajj" and "violated" the sanctity of the sacred places by claiming they are under foreign occupation. The official accused Al-Qadhdhafi, among other things, of trying to replace Islam with a "feeble and trivial ideology" and interpreting the Koran according to his "whims and impetuosity."

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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HABIB CHATTI DESCRIBES RESULTS OF IRAN MISSION

BK221727 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Secretary General of the Islamic Conference Habib Chatti has said Iran has agreed to study the proposal for the constitution of a committee of six heads of state to help bring about peace between Iran and Iraq. The proposal has been made by the Pakistan president in his capacity as head of the Islamic Conference good-will mission.

Habib Chatti was talking to newsmen on his return to Islamabad this evening after his talks with the Iranian leaders in Tehran. He said the Iranian leaders have promised to convey their reply with regard to the proposal later. He said if both Iran and Iraq agree to the constitution of the proposed committee, its composition would be decided upon by the Pakistan president. He said Iran maintained that it would have no negotiations as long as the Iraqi troops were on its soil and therefore they wanted to see whether the setting up of the committee was compatible with that position.

As for Iraq, he said it has agreed in principle with the setting up of the committee but wanted to have guarantees regarding its claims. He said the efforts of their mission were aimed at seeking a common ground between Iran and Iraq.

Chatti said in Tehran he had held useful talks with Ayatollah Khomeyni, President Bani-Sadr, Prime Minister Raja'i and other responsible leaders in very frank and good spirit. He said he was still moderately optimistic about his mission, as he had stated before going to Tehran. There was an improvement with regard to his mission.

The secretary general said he would visit Lahore tomorrow to report to President Mohammad Ziaul Haq about his talks in Tehran.

YASIR 'ARAFAT INVITED TO VISIT YUGOSLAVIA

NC211313 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] Last night brother commander Abu 'Ammar received the Yugoslav ambassador in Beirut, who conveyed to him a message from the Yugoslav leadership concerning the developments in the area. Our correspondent has learned that the message also included an official invitation from the Yugoslav leadership to Brother Abu 'Ammar to visit Yugoslavia.

'ARAFAT CHAIRS HIGHER COORDINATION COMMITTEE

NC230812 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Yesterday the Higher Coordination Committee of the Palestinian Revolution, the Lebanese national movement and the Amal movement held a meeting under Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the revolutionary forces. It has been learned that the higher committee commended the steadfastness and heroism of the joint forces in confronting and frustrating the Zionist forces' aggression against Al-Jarmaq and Hursh an-Nabi Tahir.

Moreover, the committee discussed a number of new developments in the Lebanese arena, particularly in southern Lebanon in the light of the continuous Zionist attacks against the Lebanese towns and villages as well as Palestinian camps. The committee adopted a number of measures to deal with the developments of the situation and discussed a number of questions. Yesterday's meeting completes the committee's meetings held in the past few weeks.

KUWAIT

SOVIET SPY PLANES, MIG-27'S REPORTEDLY FLYING OVER GULF

GF221154 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] AL-QABAS has learned that very sophisticated Soviet spy and reconnaissance planes have been flying over the Gulf since the outbreak of the Iraqi-Iranian war, making an average of two sorties a day. The Soviet leadership has sent more spy planes to its bases in the area following the United States' dispatch of four AWACS planes to the region on 1 October. Since then the Soviet planes have been making many flights over the Gulf to survey the development of the war and the West's naval maneuvers in the area.

Sources have told AL-QABAS that the Soviet planes are equipped with very sophisticated radar systems and infrared radios [as published] to monitor communications between the American AWACS planes and radar systems that were hastily sent to Saudi Arabia. The Soviet planes have begun to coordinate with the satellite Cosmos S-1176.

These sources have told AL-QABAS that in an unprecedented step, Moscow has sent MiG-27 planes to its bases in the Gulf region. This is the first time Moscow has sent this type of aircraft on missions outside its Warsaw Pact satellite countries.

EDITORIALS VIEW U.S.-IRAN RELATIONS' EFFECT ON ELECTIONS

LD221040 Kuwait KUNA in English 1000 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Oct (KUNA)--Extracts from Kuwaiti editorials Wednesday:

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM on the U.S. and the Iraq-Iran war:

"Not a single day passes, ever since the eruption of the Iranian-Iraqi war, without a new indication that the U.S. intends to reap the fruits of this war in full, i.e. the enforcement of complete hegemony over the oil region, pulling Iraq away from its national mission in Palestine and putting an end to the role of oil.

"These aims, in principle, mean imposing the American-Zionist peace on Arabs, controlling the oil wealth, and crushing the Arab potential by means of spreading divisionism and nourishing its seeds.

"These have long been firm aims of the American policy. Yet they have taken a more obvious shape following the eruption of the war between Iran and Iraq.

The American feeling, not to mention the American political conduct, is against anything that is Arab. Washington, despite all the scorn it received from Tehran, had to bypass all obstacles towards Iran because this country is permitting it to realize its aims and schemes in the Gulf and in the Arab world as a whole. Washington allowed Tehran, though indirectly, to obtain arms and spare parts. It provided Iran with decisive moral support when it accused Iraq of invasion and demanded its withdrawal despite the fact that Iraq is demanding the restoration of land usurped by Iran.

"Most probably the American-Iranian reconciliation will not be limited to what is currently taking place. It will surpass it to other places not less important. By this we mean the south of Lebanon."

ARAB TIMES on the hostages scenario:

"The drama of the American hostages held in Tehran since last November seems to be nearing its end, as the two parties concerned--the United States and Iran--have started serious negotiations over their release. It was a well-played drama and its end will be similar to its start--with vague and unclear events.

"History is repeating itself and Iran is insisting on remaining the peacock and policeman of the region with the support of the U.S. against neighbours, to be the guardian of American interests in the area and also ensure the flow of oil to the U.S.

"And what will be the new scene to be shown after the end of the hostages drama? Will it be the return to normal relations with the U.S. and the appointment of a new American envoy in Tehran to play the same role as its predecessors?

It will mainly be a new election victory for Carter who is most likely to be re-elected after two weeks. Towards this end the scenario must be completed and agreed to by the parties involved within a fortnight.

"But the Iranian peacock should remember that the Iranian Muslims will not accept the return of American influence, and that another ayatollah will emerge to correct the faults of the Iranian revolution."

KUWAIT TIMES on Carter's offer to Iran:

"President Carter said at his latest election rally that if Iran releases the American hostages, the United States would release billions of dollars worth of Iranian funds which lie frozen in the U.S. Iran's parliament is to spell out within a day or two conditions for the release of the hostages.

There is every likelihood that Tehran leaders, getting desperate because of Iraq's increasing military pressure and their own country's decimating resources, will avail of Carter's offer.

This detente in Iran-U.S. relations can easily lead to the U.S. sale of military material to Iran. The 'billions of dollars' worth of Iranian funds which Carter referred to can be used for Iran's purchase of arms from the U.S.

"Iraq has apparently visualised this possibility already, which is reflected in her warning that any American arms supply to Iran will be treated as U.S. interference in the Gulf war. However, judging from Carter's unscrupulous antics lately, it is doubtful if the American President will pay heed to Iraq's warning. This is a serious development to be noted by Arab countries."

SAUDI ARABIA

COUP ATTEMPT REPORTEDLY THWARTED; 50 OFFICERS EXECUTED

LD222018 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Oct (JANA)--Kuwait's AL-ANBA said the day before yesterday that an attempted coup against the ruling [Saudi Arabian] regime was discovered a short time before the coup was to be carried out.

The newspaper added that opposition inside Saudi Arabia intensified its activity recently, as the ruling regime faced and is facing a popular revolution in which sections of the armed forces are taking part.

Reports from Saudi Arabia say that the ruling authorities put to death nearly 50 army officers who took part in the attempted coup by dropping them while alive from aircraft over the empty quarter. The officers did not stand trial, nor was the movement which took place in the last 20 days announced.

Political observers have the view that the presence of the U.S. AWACS aircraft in the skies of the kingdom during this period is linked with the popular uprising in Saudi Arabia. This made the Saudi regime ask the United States to send these aircraft so as to discover any attempt to overthrow the regime, especially as the regime has discovered cells which are opposed to it in the air force, especially Al-Yarmuk air base.

KING KHALID CABLES AL-QADHDHAFI, ANSWERS ATTACK

LD221230 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz sent a telegram to Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhdhafi who attacked Islam and Muslims, encroaching upon the sanctity of holy places. His majesty said:

We have received your telegram concerning the advanced aircraft which were sent in accordance with a request from the kingdom for the benefit of its security. We regret to say that you have participated with Israel, the foe of Islam and Muslims, in your objection to our request for those aircraft. Thus, you have established that you have turned into a spearhead against Islam and its holy land and been keen that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the place of the revelation be without means of defense in order that it may be easy for the enemies of Islam, namely the communists and Zionists, to swallow it. This we categorically reject. So do all Muslims all over the world.

His majesty went on to say: The resolution adopted by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia--out of its sovereignty, security and its keenness on raising the word of God and jihad upon which Muslims are unanimous--cannot be subjected to any discussion with anybody, whoever he may be. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is indeed proud of its honorable stands and its declared, frank policy which aims at the service of Islam and Muslims as well as our Arab issues. The kingdom, thanks be to God, has never concluded any suspect treaties or agreements with any quarters. It will remain the same, God willing.

As to the two holy places and the holy sites, God Almighty is the one who warrants to protect them. The role of the kingdom is only that of the servant entrusted with those sanctuaries. We are intent, thanks be to God, on their security and safety. We will never allow that they be encroached upon, God willing.

We ask God to grant support to those who support Him and let down those who antagonize Him and His prophet and guide you and us toward the straight path.

Reason for Cable

LD221330 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] [Passage indistinct] An official source has stated the following:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia would not have replied to the fabrications and lies of Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhdhafi had he not insulted the hajj, which is a basic pillar of Islam, and called for its discontinuation and violated [ta-'arradha] the sanctities of the sacred places claiming that they were under foreign occupation. Thus, by this stand of his, he has injured the feelings of Muslims and split away from the unanimity and he deserves the wrath of God, may He be glorified and revered, and the rancor of His faithful worshippers.

The source goes on to say: He who attacks the sanctity of Islam trying to replace it by a feeble and trivial ideology [fikr] which he calls the third theory and he who infringes on the blessed Koran and explains it according to his whims and impetuosity and he who insults the master of humans, our master Muhammad, God's grace and peace be upon him, and denies the pilgrimage of the Sunnah and he who attacks the history of Islam and abolishes the calendar based on the noble pilgrimage, he who does all this--it is not strange for him to attack a state which has accepted Islam as a religion and has taken the blessed Koran as a constitution and the pure Sunnah as a program and is proud of Islamic history which is full of glories and cultural achievements.

AMBASSADOR: MIDEAST STABILITY VITAL TO U.S. ECONOMY

LD221601 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 22 Oct 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report: "The Saudi Ambassador in Washington: 'The Situation in the Gulf Cannot Be Isolated From the Arab-Israeli Conflict'"]

[Text] Washington, from Bob (Lebling)--Saudi Ambassador in Washington Shaykh Faysal al-Hujaylan has warned against the U.S. tendency to isolate the existing situation in the Gulf from the problem of the Arab-Israeli conflict. He said that the U.S. efforts to deal with the situation in the Gulf in isolation from the Arab-Israeli conflict will fail.

The Saudi ambassador, who was speaking at the foreign trade conference in Washington, added: "The achievement of a just and lasting settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict would be the greatest constructive contribution to the consolidation of stability in the Gulf area. Although the settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict would not lead to the solution of all the area's problems, it would certainly contribute more than the use of force to the creation of a suitable framework and a sound basis for moderation, stability and justice and provide the necessary momentum for dealing with the other problems."

Analysts in Washington had said that the Arab-Israeli conflict has become an issue of second priority to American policy makers, albeit temporarily, because of the American administration's anxiety over the conflict in the Gulf and the restrictions imposed by the election campaign.

In his speech to the conference Shaykh al-Hujaylan said that stability in the Middle East, of which the Gulf is a part, is a vital matter for the American economy and American society, just as it is for the rest of the world.

The Saudi Ambassador pointed out that the Middle East holds 75 percent of all the oil supplies available to the world as well as 60 percent of oil reserves. He said: The Gulf is an indivisible part of the Middle East, geographically, historically, culturally and by virtue of the nature of the peoples and societies living there.

He said: The Palestinian issue represents the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict. If we seek the establishment of genuine stability, the Palestinian people must inevitably be given the right to self-determination.

In his speech the Saudi ambassador outlined the principles on which the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's economic philosophy is based. He also emphasized his country's commitment to the consolidation of world stability, to cooperation instead of confrontation, to the elimination of the disagreements that inevitably arise from the adoption of moderate stands and to displaying concern for the destiny of all mankind.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PLO OFFICIAL

LD222202 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2033 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Jidda, 22 Oct (SPA)--His Royal Highness Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received Khalid al-Hasan, member of the PLO Central Committee, at his royal highness' palace in Jidda at 2200 today.

KING KHALID CONFERS WITH NIGERIAN PRESIDENT

LD192224 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 19 Oct 80

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz conferred this evening in the royal palace in Muna with His Excellency President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria.

PAPER SEES U.S. STARTING 'INTERVENTION PHASE' OF GULF WAR

LD230951 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 18 Oct 80 p 8

[Muhammad Zaki 'Abd al-Qadir "Toward the Light" feature: "He Who Gives Arms Kindles the War"]

[Text] The plan which the United States intends to pursue with regard to the current bloody conflict between Iraq and Iran has been revealed in the statement which Jimmy Carter has made and in which he openly accused Iraq of being the invading state and said that his country opposes any attempt to divide Iran. America has thus abandoned the stand of complete neutrality it has been adopting since the start of the war.

Although Carter's statement suggests saber-rattling, he was careful to outline the circumstances in which force will be used. He asserted that America has no intention to have the American forces intervene in any naval war except in unavoidable circumstances such as a Soviet invasion of Iran--which, he hastened to say, is unlikely. He then broached the hostages issue, realizing that the change in the American stance would inevitably be interpreted as not entirely unrelated to securing the hostages' release. He said that no tangible progress has been achieved with regard to the hostages' release in the near future.

In the meantime, Chicago television said that negotiations were now underway between the United States and the Iranian authorities on bartering the hostages for spare parts for the Iranian American-made warplanes, that this deal could lead to the hostages' release by the end of this week; that five American Navy transport planes carrying spare parts for the warplanes were now on their way to Iran; and that a state of readiness has been declared among air force men in Chicago. The White House denial of these reports as baseless was not categorical, since it described them as inaccurate both in content and detail.

What confirms the relationship between America's change of attitude to the Iraqi-Iranian war and the hostages' release is the fact that Iranian Prime Minister 'Ali Raja'i is to meet Carter and Muskie for talks which will definitely deal with spare parts for the Iranian planes and the hostages' release.

Whatever may be, the Iranian-Iraqi war has entered a new phase as a result of this American declaration, whatever its motive--the hostages, or something else. By this we mean the phase of intervention in the war by the big powers--something which has been expected by observers aware of the causes and motives of the conflict. The war between the two sides cannot possibly continue once the combatants run out of arms and ammunition. The war will then be in the hands of others. The side which then gives arms is the side which kindles the war.

AL-AKHBAR ASSAILS 'MADNESS' OF IRAQI, IRANIAN LEADERS

LD221223 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 20 Oct 80 p 6

[Editorial: "Megalomania"]

[Excerpts] In a speech he made to Iraqi soldiers last night Iraqi ruler Saddam Husayn said: "You are fighting on behalf of history--its past, present and future--because you are defending its glory and its values. You are defending so the Arabs will awaken from their slumber." Megalomania has reached its limits in such rulers who mislead their own people with such resounding, empty and meaningless words.

The Iraqi soldiers who are fighting on Saddam Husayn's orders are not fighting on behalf of history or so the Arabs will be awakened but in order to pay the cost of the concessions Saddam Husayn made to the former shah during his meeting with him in Algiers under the auspices of late Algerian President Boumediene.

There he signed the 1975 treaty under which he gave Iran control of half of the Shatt al-'Arab in return for the shah giving up support for the Iraqi Kurds. The Arabs (the people) are not in a slumber waiting to be awakened by Saddam. In fact, they are aware of the ambitions and dreams of personal glory that obsess the Iraqi leader. He speaks to his men through the Ba'thist media about "Saddam's Qadisiyah" and the alleged "Knight of the Arabs". In past years he has talked humbug about the sacred Arab cause in Palestine, but when he moved his armies he did so in order to realize his ambitions and give vent to his personal spite. When the world hears what Saddam says in his speech it will ridicule the illusions of heroism and take pity on the Arabs because there are rulers like Saddam at the head of certain Arab regimes.

For their part the Iranian rulers, who speak about aggression and violation of territories and rights, are also surprising and astonishing because they forget that they have violated diplomatic rules and international custom by detaining diplomats representing a foreign state. Their head of government spoke at a press conference in New York the day before yesterday expressing his country's readiness to release the hostages. But the Iranian News Agency yesterday released a Persian translation of the head of the Iranian Government's statement reaffirming that the conditions for releasing the American hostages are the conditions which the Iranian Parliament will put forward shortly.

How can there be talks about the violation of Iran's rights while the Iranian rulers violate other people's rights? Where are the Iranian rulers' "glories" when experts affirm that Iran needs 3 to 4 years at least to resume oil production and that repairing the oil installations will cost \$30 billion at least?

The only victims of all this madness are the Iraqi and Iranian people.

ARAB, ISLAMIC PEOPLES ORGANIZATION TO HAVE TWO CHARTERS

LD210943 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 18 Oct 80 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Two Charters, One Arab and One Islamic"]

[Text] Dr Sayyid Nawfal, secretary general of the constituent committee of the Arab and Islamic Peoples Organization, has stated that two charters for action within the organization will be drawn up--one Arab and one Islamic. Egypt will inform all the Islamic states of President as-Sadat's decision regarding the establishment of the organization so that all the Arab and Islamic peoples will join and work within the framework of one organization. A paper will also be prepared for submission to the organization. It is hoped that President as-Sadat will open the work of the organization at the beginning of the next Hegira year.

OIL PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO APPROACH 32 MILLION TONS

NC230950 Cairo MENA in English 0910 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 23 Oct (MENA)--Egypt's oil production is expected to reach almost 32 million tonnes in the year 1980-81 to be sold at almost \$7 billion dollars at the world markets. Production is expected to reach by mid-eighties 50 million tonnes.

The oil sector plan asserted that the surplus in the oil sector as a result of differences between exports and imports will reach two billion and 150 million dollars this year against one billion and 660 million dollars in the year 1979.

The reports of the plan affirmed that the local consumption of oil products will reach almost 13.1 million tonnes in the year 1980-81 against 11.1 million tonnes in the year 1979.

The refining capacity will reach during this year 17.2 million tonnes.

FIRST DEPUTY PREMIER INTERVIEWED ON WAR, SUPERPOWERS

LD221611 Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Oct 80 pp 1, 3

[Paul Balta interview with Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan in Baghdad: "Two Years or Even More..."; date not specified]

[Text] Baghdad--"Iraq has historical and nationalist claims on Arabistan... Arabistan's oil will be Iraqi as long as Tehran refuses to negotiate... The war could last 1 year or even 2...."

Mr Taha Yasin Ramadan, a stocky man with a square jaw, black, close-cropped hair, speaking in a grave and calm voice, impassively hammered out these statements which constitute a considerable hardening of Baghdad's position. He has considerable powers within the Iraqi Government in which he is, in fact, number two. He is an old Ba'thist militant although he is only 42 years old, and he is both first deputy prime minister, the man in charge of all questions relating to the country's development and to cooperation with fraternal countries, and commander of the People's Army, which he has turned into an effective tool.

It was in the People's Army General Command headquarters--a five-story building plunged in darkness--that he received us for the first interview given to the Western press by an Iraqi leader. His office is guarded by a militiaman in camouflage dress. For almost 90 minutes he answered our questions with calm assurance.

[Question] Why did the war with Iran break out on 22 September and not earlier or later?

[Answer] It could in fact have broken out any time in the past few months, because the Iranians were stepping up border incidents. The air force and artillery attacks were constant. On 4 September they subjected three cities, including Zurbatiyah and Khanqin, to even fiercer bombing. We began a series of diplomatic approaches as of 7 September; they went unanswered. We then recovered the Zayn al-Qaws district, which Iran promised to restore to us under the 1975 Algiers agreement. On 12 September we regained Sayf Sa'd and in the next few days we occupied Iraqi territories in the vicinity of Mandali, Maysan and Al-Wasit, which should also have been restored to us.

[Question] Did those incidents justify a war?

[Answer] Since Iran continued to ignore our approaches, President Saddam Husayn repudiated the Algiers agreement on 17 September--an agreement which Tehran had violated. He announced that the Shatt al-'Arab was returning to our sovereignty since the violations of the Algiers agreement rendered it null and void. The Iranians continued their provocations on the land borders and also began to fire at ships carrying the Iraqi flag. On 22 September we decided to penetrate Iranian territory to force Tehran to recognize and respect our rights.

[Question] Is it true that Iraq decided to attack following a secret meeting in Baghdad on 18 September with [former Iranian prime minister] Bakhtiar and with the Iranian generals?

[Answer] I do not know what you are talking about. Iraq takes its own decisions.

[Question] The impression people have is that you hoped to win a lightning war by occupying Dezful, Ahvaz, Khorramshahr and Abadan, but that you met with unexpected resistance?

[Answer] The reason why we did not enter those cities then was that we had decided not to do so. We had decided to besiege them and surround them with our artillery to force Tehran to negotiate. Moreover, on 28 September our president announced that we had attained the objectives we had set. In addition he proposed a unilateral cease-fire to pave the way for negotiations. Since Iran refused, we were forced to continue our advance, and we began systematically to mop up pockets of resistance.

[Question] If Iran persists in rejecting a cease-fire, will you continue your thrust, and how far will you go?

[Answer] We are going to continue to clear up the region and to take Arabistan's cities. We will also strike at all points of military importance within Iran. After that we will see....

[Question] What will become of the oil if you seize Abadan and the region?

[Answer] It will become Iraqi oil... until a solution is found.

[Question] In the past 12 years Iraq has made enormous efforts in the development sphere. Are you not afraid that continuation of the war could delay the next plan and undermine your economic development?

[Answer] So far there have been no serious repercussions.

[Question] But many construction sites have stopped work?

[Answer] This is not very important. They are mainly projects entrusted to European enterprises. Indeed, Iraq's general development is continuing.

[Question] But surely the oil has stopped flowing?

[Answer] We took that into account in our forecasts.

[Question] You have had to cancel several meetings such as the Baghdad fair and the OPEC summit, to which you attached great importance.

[Answer] We are defending our rights. The rest is of secondary importance.

[Question] Do you think that the support which the United States has just given Iran is likely to prolong the war?

[Answer] The United States has been supporting Iran for a long time. We know that it does not want Iraq to win.

[Question] What about the USSR?

[Answer] Things are normal with the USSR.

[Question] It is said that Tariq 'Aziz asked Moscow for arms and that the Kremlin refused.

[Answer] There has been no refusal because there was no request. However, everybody has reported that story. I maintain that it is not true. Moreover, we have the weapons to sustain a war for a long time.

[Question] For 3 or 4 months?

[Answer] For more than 1 year without the population feeling any effect. We could sustain it for 2 years or even more by imposing a few restrictions, and our people are prepared to accept them.

We Must Go Back to Square One

[Question] How do you envisage this conflict being solved?

[Answer] Iran must sit down at the negotiating table and agree to discuss it. We must go back to square one and draw the borders and define the criteria for good-neighbor relations. Indeed, we must examine our rights and theirs on new bases in all spheres, including the three islands in the Strait of Hormuz which are Arab territories.

[Question] Do you think that Iran will agree?

[Answer] I would like to stress a few important points. Our cause is just and we are strong. The longer the Iranian Government waits before starting negotiations on an agreement, the more damage it will suffer.

[Question] According to the experts, the damage done in the oil sphere is around \$8 to \$9 billion, with \$3 to \$4 billion in Iraq and the rest in Iran. What do you think of those figures?

[Answer] We have not calculated the damage.... [answer ends]

Our interlocutor paused. Then he added: Moreover, if we had, I would not tell you.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON IRAQ'S VIEW OF IRAN, U.S. POSITIONS

AL-WATAN Interview

LD230843 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 21 Oct 80 pp 1, 9

[Basim al-Mu'allim interview with Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi at UN headquarters--date not given]

[Text] Iraq has warned the United States against entering the war on Iran's side. In an interview with AL-WATAN, Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said that he told Secretary of State Edmund Muskie frankly during his recent meeting with him that if the United States gives arms to Iran it means that it has entered the war. The United States, he added, must respect the neutrality it said it would adopt during the Iraqi-Iranian war. Dr Hammad said that he felt during his meeting with a large number of officials and representatives at the United Nations that world opinion generally understands Iraq's stand. He described the Iranian stand as lacking objectivity and realism and founded on illusions and fanaticism, particularly after the speech which Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i made before the Security Council. The following are excerpts from an interview with the Iraqi foreign minister:

[Question] What did you think of the international attitude? Is it understanding toward Iraq's stand, is it indignant about it or does it support it?

[Answer] I would like to say objectively--which, of course, is my own conclusion--that it is true that I have met with a considerable or a large number of those who attended the General Assembly and the Security Council meetings and I have held several bilateral and collective meetings with them. The conclusion that I have come to is that there are two basic things concerning world opinion: First, I believe that world opinion generally understands Iraq's stand and I believe that there is wide support for Iraq because its demands, its stand and what it wants are clear. But, of course, the expression of such support varies from a loud clear voice to silence. Even in certain cases of silence we realize that it is a silence implying understanding of our attitude.

The second thing that I have deduced during my meetings with UN officials and with various international groups is the world's interest in peace. This is a legitimate and acceptable interest.

There are some who care for peace as a matter of principle, others who care for it for reasons of interests, and yet others who are interested in peace for dual reasons. But there is an interest in the cause of peace which we share and understand. This is generally the impression I have gained about trends in world opinion as a result of my contacts.

[Question] Dr Hammadi, this morning (yesterday) you met with UN Secretary General Waldheim and Security Council Chairman Troyanovskiy. It has been reported that they informed you that they were annoyed and even disappointed by Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i's attitude at the Security Council for not leaving the door open for dialogue and negotiations. What is your comment?

[Answer] I believe that this impression is correct. I have heard implicitly and explicitly from those I have met with, whether the secretary general, the security council chairman, or others who are Security Council members that they were disappointed. It is also believed that representatives of the nonaligned states were also disappointed. Of course, this disappointment is due to the fact that, before the Iranian prime minister's arrival, expectations were built up more than they should have been. All or most delegates at the United Nations were looking forward to a solution to the present crisis, but after they listened to what the Iranian prime minister said they realized that what they expected was wishful thinking and had no basis. But I have also found out that the Iranian prime minister gave the impression to those who listened to him that the Iranian regime has its own views of the international situation and international politics which are different from what is customary and what is founded on simple logic. They saw departure from reality, fanaticism and impracticality in analyzing matters. I also believe that the unbecoming and abusive language of the speech was viewed critically by those with whom I met.

[Question] Dr Hammadi, it has also been said that Security Council Chairman Troyanovskiy will call for a series of consultations next week, that is tomorrow (today) [as published], and that the nonaligned group countries are also active and that the Islamic group states are also working toward what they called good offices in order to put a stop to the fighting. Could you throw some light on these points?

[Answer] I believe that it is natural that the Security Council, after having heard both sides and following consultations, should seek negotiations in order to determine what possible steps can be taken subsequently. But this does not necessarily mean that there is any specific thinking or that anybody is thinking of something definite. On the contrary, I believe that the notion of specific plans was stronger before listening to the Iranian prime minister. Now the general conviction is that it is impossible to come to an understanding with the intransigent and unrealistic Iranian stand, which is based on illusions and fanaticism. However, this does not mean that the United States or international groups will refrain from taking any action. Rather, the international efforts will continue because things are still in progress in order to find suitable solutions. But I have not come away with the impression that the activity to find specific formulas for solving the crisis is greater now than before. I believe that Iraq is setting no conditions for stopping the fighting. Iraq wants its basic rights. Iraq has said that there are Iraqi lands within the Iranian borders which Iran is occupying illegitimately and contrary to international agreements governing the land borders. These lands must be returned to us. The question of whether these lands are Iraqi or not is not subject to interpretation, nor is it difficult to determine. It is a geographical matter, a matter of going back to provisions and maps. Iraq says that it must have full sovereignty over the Shatt al-'Arab since Iran has terminated the 1975 agreement in deeds and in words. Since the Shatt al-'Arab has been an Iraqi waterway for thousands of years and Iraq's only outlet for abroad and the spot at which the waters of the two rivers [Tigris and Euphrates], which are the backbone of life in Iraq, converge, Iraq's claim that it must have total sovereignty over the Shatt al-'Arab is a matter of a clear right and not a condition. When Iraq says that it does not want Iran to interfere in its affairs and in the affairs of the other Arab countries overlooking the Arab Gulf, this too is not a condition. These are logical principles contained in all the international covenants and one of the basic principles of nonalignment.

[Question] You and the secretary general discussed Waldheim's mediation between the Americans and the Iranians. Can you talk to us about this?

[Answer] This subject does not concern us, really. The hostages crisis is a bilateral issue between Iran and the United States. We expressed our view in principle on the taking of hostages at the outset of the crisis. We said that this action was a violation of international law and an improper precedent in international relations. However, there is only one thing which concerns us in connection with this subject, namely that the hostages issue not be an occasion for the United States to become a party to the war by supplying Iran with weapons. The United States has always said that it will not send arms to those parts of the world where there is tension of war. Regarding this particular crisis, the United States has declared its neutrality and has asked the other states to be neutral. It was often made clear later on that neutrality primarily means not supplying any party with weapons. What concerns us in this matter is that the United States not become a party to this conflict by supplying Iran with arms. If it does, it means that the United States has entered the conflict. I explained this matter frankly to the U.S. secretary of state when I met him.

AD-DUSTUR Interview

JN230943 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 23 Oct 80 pp 1, 15

["Text" of interview given by Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi to AD-DUSTUR's New York correspondent 'Adnan al-Katib--date and place not given]

[Text] Question: What are Iraqi's conditions for a cease-fire and a solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict?

Answer: Iraq has no conditions to make but it demands its rights, namely, the restoration of its territory in accordance with international treaties. Iraq demands full sovereignty over the Shatt al-'Arab, which has been an Iraqi river since the dawn of history. Iraq also demands that Iran not interfere in its domestic affairs. These are rights stipulated in all international treaties and charters, starting with the UN Charter and the principles of nonalignment. Without Iran's recognition of these rights, the war between us and Iran will not stop, neither now nor in the future. We want to end the volatile state of affairs. Iraq is determined to end this state, which has lasted a long while. This state is represented in Iran's continued aggression and expansion at the expense of its Arab neighbors.

Question: Does this mean that Iraq will continue to resort to military force to demand its rights until Iran recognizes these rights?

Answer: Yes, it is natural for the war between us and Iran to continue until Iran fully recognizes these Iraqi demands.

Question: Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, has recently held intensive contacts with Iraqi officials. Do you have any details on the outcome of these contacts?

Answer: Unfortunately, these contacts did not have any significant results. We explained our stand to Mr Chatti. If the efforts exerted by the Islamic group or any other group fail, this failure is due to the intransigence of the Iranian and not the Iraqi side.

Question: At this moment, can we consider the initiative of the Islamic group as alive or dead?

Answer: In fact, the Islamic initiative cannot be considered dead. However, it is not as strong as it was at the beginning, when the Pakistani president visited Iraq and Iran.

Question: In addition to the Islamic group, the nonaligned group has also moved in this regard, represented in the Cuban prime minister's [as published] visit to Iraq and the talks he held with Iraqi officials. Do you have any new information on the outcome of these contacts?

Answer: Unfortunately, this initiative has not led to any important developments to date. Its chances of success are similar to those of the other initiatives. The discussions between us and the Cuban prime minister [as published] focused on the formation of a committee from the nonaligned countries to mediate between the Iraqi and Iranian sides. Iraq made it clear that this committee should be neutral, not sympathetic with either side and made up of nonaligned states.

Question: What is the extent of Iraq's response to the Pakistani president's call for a cease-fire during the blessed 'Id al-Adha?

Answer: As you very well know, any cease-fire requires cooperation from both sides. What is the Iranian side's stand? We do not believe in the success of this initiative in view of our past experience with the Iranians in this respect. Iran rejected such initiatives in the past.

Question: What is your opinion on the remarks made by the Iranian prime minister at his recent press conference in the UN headquarters in which he said that the United States is directly and indirectly backing Iraq militarily by using the AWACS planes in Saudi Arabia to spy on Iranian military strength, pass information to the Iraqi side and confuse the Iranian pilots, thus inflicting losses on the Iranian Air Force in favor of the Iraqi side?

Answer: These reports, which came in the Iranian prime minister's press conference, are groundless. The Iranian leaders talk about such matters for local consumption only. They know very well that they are baseless.

Question: What is your opinion on the Iranian prime minister's demand to the United States, as one of the conditions for releasing the U.S. hostages, that it remove the AWACS planes from Saudi Arabia and not arm Jordan?

Answer: This subject concerns the United States and Iran and does not concern us at all.

HAMMADI RETURNS HOME FROM UN MEETINGS 12 OCT

JN221849 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Oct (INA)--Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs, returned here this evening after having participated in the UN General Assembly and the UN Security Council meetings. He also held talks with foreign ministers of Arab and foreign states and delivered a speech at the UN Security Council in which he denied Iranian allegations about the fighting and explained the encroachments committed by the Iranian regime against Iraq.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 22-23 OCT

Communique No 95

JN221718 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1656 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Communique No 95 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 22 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our armed forces continue their victories over the Magian enemy, dealing strong blows to its pockets. Meanwhile, our forces continue tightening their grip on its besieged cities and destroying its forces wherever they are present in the operations sectors, inflicting losses in both lives and equipment.

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In equipment: A gunboat in the Shatt al-'Arab was destroyed and sunk. One 106-mm gun was destroyed.

2. Fuel pipelines between Abadan and (Shaykh Budayr) were blown up.

B. Our losses: Two martyrs.

II. The air forces:

A. At 0925 today an enemy plane raided Maysan Governorate and fired on citizens in the streets. Our antiaircraft returned the fire, driving it off.

Our losses: One martyred, one wounded and damage to a civilian car.

B. This afternoon, our planes raided enemy economic targets, inflicting heavy losses:

1. Oil depots in two Masjed Soleyman region were bombed, setting them ablaze.
2. Bandar-e Shahpur [Bandar-e Khomeyni], scoring direct and effective hits against its installations and the petrochemical complex.

Our planes returned safely to the homeland.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 October 1980.

Communique No 96

JN231007 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0942 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Communique No 96 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 23 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our valiant armed forces continue to deal blows to the Magian enemy and destroy its pockets wherever they are found in the operations sectors, inflicting heavy losses in lives and equipment on the enemy.

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 24 killed and a number of Khomeyni guards. [sentence as heard]
2. In equipment: Four tanks and five vehicles of various types were destroyed and burned.
3. Five vehicles loaded with equipment were destroyed.
4. Two vehicles carrying Khomeyni guards were destroyed.
5. A fuel depot and an ammunition dump were destroyed and burned.
6. Two vehicles loaded with equipment were captured.
7. Two planes were shot down: one in the southern sector of the theater of operations and the second in the As-Sibah area in Al-Basrah Governorate.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: 25 martyred.
2. In equipment: Four vehicles of various types and one personnel carrier were destroyed and burned.

II. The naval forces:

A. An enemy gunboat in the Shatt al-'Arab opposite (Al-Wasiliyah) was destroyed and sunk.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 October 1980.

INA REPORTS ON CURRENT PROGRESS OF ARMED FORCES

Pipeline Destruction

JN221729 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1658 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Basra, 22 Oct (INA)--Muhsin Khudayr dispatch from southern Iraq--at dawn today, Iraqi forces blew up a major pipeline transporting oil by-products from Abadan to other parts of Iran. Military sources said that the pipeline, buried 3 meters underground, caught fire at several points.

Last week, the Iraqi Armed Forces blew up another pipeline transporting crude oil from Abadan to oil refineries in other parts of Iran. These sources said that as a result of today's operation, Iran is now deprived of all sources of crude or refined oil. [sentence as received]

In the meantime, our armed forces continue their appeals to the residents of Abadan, warning them of their inevitable fate if they do not surrender to the Iraqi forces.

These appeals stress that whoever surrenders will be well treated and will not be harmed and that people will be allowed to leave to any other part of Iran via the roads controlled by our forces.

Reports from Abadan say that a state of confusion prevails in all walks of life in the city and that there is an acute shortage of foodstuffs to the extent that many residents are unable to find food to eat.

Commanders' Reports

JN222100 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2015 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Battlefronts, 22 Oct (INA)--A senior Iraqi officer has said that the mopping-up of the remnants of the Persian forces in Dezful depends on a political decision from the leadership. He added that the city is now in the grip of the Iraqi Army and has militarily fallen.

The commander of the central sector stressed that the Iraqi forces are capable of purging Dezful with unusual speed. He said that the enemy's claim that he has stopped our advance is completely untrue and the Karkheh River does not prevent the fall of the city. He pointed out that the Iraqi Armed Forces are now encountering only remnants and pockets of the collapsing enemy. He said that these remnants sustained heavy losses in two attempts to attack our units.

He added that the armed forces are fighting in accordance with military plans based on a scientific approach, accuracy and rapid implementation. He said that, 1 month after the eruption of battles, we possess the same high spirits and supreme combat capabilities. He added: We have the capability to double the already heavy losses of the Persian forces.

The southern sector commander said that his forces had destroyed most of the enemy military equipment and economic installations and that his forces had penetrated about 65 km deep into Iranian territory. He added that the crossing of the Karun River, whose width ranges from 240 to 260 meters, took place with only minimal losses, despite the inadequate conditions due to a shifting tide.

He pointed out that the enemy forces have begun to flee Abadan in large numbers because of our complete control of all the roads leading to Abadan and our severing of supply routes.

Al-Muhammarah Mop-Up

JN230846 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Al-Muhammarah, 23 Oct (INA)--A responsible military source has affirmed that our armed forces are advancing to complete the cleansing of the city of Al-Muhammarah [Khuninshahr] of the remnants of enemy pockets. At the same time, units stationed in Al-Muhammarah port have achieved full control over the Karun River estuary.

In a statement to the team from the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH in the southern sector, the source said that the Iraqi units are cleansing the city house by house and are chasing the Magians in alleys and streets in which some of their miserable pockets are militarily considered to be almost wiped out.

It added that the Iraqi forces are advancing in a studied manner to avoid sustaining unjustified losses.

The statement made clear that the enemy pockets are completely besieged and that any of their members seeking to escape find it almost impossible to save themselves or to get away. However, any of them raising a white flag are able to save themselves.

The military source said that large numbers of enemy officers and men had been killed, wounded or captured by our brave forces.

On the other hand, the newspaper team says that the victorious soldiers of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah performed the 3d day prayers of the blessed 'Id al-Adha at Al-Muhammarah Mosque.

It is noteworthy that the Khomeyni clique used to use this mosque as city headquarters and as an arms depot. The clique also used the mosque to hold scores of innocent Arab citizens of the city who refused to obey order from the corrupt clique before the Iraqi forces carried out [words indistinct].

ENVOYS CONTINUE PROMOTION OF IRAQI VIEW ABROAD

'Aqrawi in Nairobi

LD222046 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 22 Oct 80 EA

[Text] In Nairobi, the Iraqi minister of state and special envoy of President Saddam Husayn said today that Iraq will fight Iran to the last person. The minister, Mr Rashid 'Aqrawi, said that Iraq was committed to maintaining her destiny and will therefore fight the current war to the end. He said that despite the fact that Iraq has scored a number of military victories in Iran it has no territorial ambition on Iran and will accept any peace initiatives.

The minister said that once Iran denounces her occupation of the 385 square km of Iraqi territory it has occupied Iraq will not have any cause to fight. Mr 'Aqrawi said that since the foundation of Iraq, Iran has continued to nourish expansionist attitudes over her territory despite a number of diplomatic protests.

Al-Khalaf in Beijing

JN231056 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Beijing, 23 Oct (INA)--An Iraqi official held a press conference in the Chinese capital today in which he said that Iraq is still ready to peacefully resolve the armed conflict with Iran. Jasim Muhammad al-Khalaf, minister of higher education and scientific research and President Saddam Husayn's envoy to the Asian countries, said that Iraq adopts this stand from a position of strength and ability and in order to safeguard the region's security and safety and to keep it away from the conflict of the big powers.

CULTURAL CENTER IN BEIRUT ATTACKED 21 OCT

JN221112 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Beirut, 22 Oct (INA)--At midnight last night, spiteful Shu'ubists [reference to Persian-led revolt against early Arab dominance] rained a hail of fire on the Iraqi cultural center in Beirut. The fire was returned by elements of the Lebanese internal security forces guarding the center. No losses in life were sustained.

It is to be recalled that a number of embassies and Arab and foreign establishments came under fire during the past weeks. This prompted the Lebanese authorities to beef up the guards at these establishments.

SYRIAN PARTY SENDS MESSAGE OF SUPPORT TO SADDAM HUSAYN

JN221654 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Oct (INA)--The Social Syrian Nationalist Party has lauded the pan-Arab and historic stand taken by Iraq under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn to regain its usurped rights from the racist Persian enemy.

In a message to President Saddam Husayn, the Social Syrian Nationalist Party stressed that this is the first time that an Arab army has risen up to regain an arbitrarily usurped right and the first time that a people has stood together behind its leadership to achieve final victory over the enemies of the Arab nation.

The message said there will be no bargaining or leniency with the usurpers of Arab territory anywhere. It went on to say: You have taken the right to liberate Arab territory usurped by an ambitious foreigner, the racist Persian regime.

IRANIANS IN UAE COLLECTING FUNDS FOR IRAN

GF221218 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] A number of merchants in Abu Dhabi are still reexporting foodstuffs and other goods to Iran via Iranian ports in the Arab Gulf. This has been occurring recently via ships instead of motorboats, which have become scarce owing to their owners' fear of foreign vessels in the Gulf. These merchants, along with a number of other Iranians--particularly those living in the Emirate of Dubai--are collecting funds from the large Iranian community and from a number of naturalized citizens of Iranian origin to buy supplies and medicine for the enemy Persian authorities to support them against Iraq.

PRIME MINISTER-DESIGNATE AL-WAZZAN MAKES STATEMENT 22 OCT

NC221344 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Oct 80

[22 October statement by Prime Minister-Designate Shafiq al-Wazzan--recorded]

[Text] I have thanked President Sarkis for his confidence in charging me with the formation of a new government. I hope that in these difficult circumstances we will live up to the expectations of the Lebanese and that I will be able to form a government on the basis of the principles for which I worked. I hope that we will succeed in upholding these principles, foremost of which is securing the territorial integrity of Lebanon, the people and the establishments. There is no doubt that in this phase we need the cooperation of all sincere forces.

We hope that we will be able to proceed along this course with the full cooperation and coordination of sisterly Syria in view of our special relations and common destiny. We also hope that we will work in complete coordination with the PLO which is now waging one of its most violent struggles while, at the same time, preserving Lebanon's complete sovereignty and safeguarding our homeland's security and stability to which all the citizens aspire.

[Question] How do you envisage the form of the new government?

[Answer] It would be premature to reveal the form of the government before holding consultations with all concerned, particularly the chamber of deputies.

[Question] Have you set a deadline for the formation of the government?

[Answer] It is unnecessary to set a date when we are holding consultations. However, we feel with all the citizens that they insist on having a government which will look after their affairs and assume its full responsibility in these critical circumstances through which we are passing.

[Question] Is there any specific concept on the government's identity; that is, whether it will comprise influential forces or whether it will come from within the parliament?

[Answer] I do not believe in semantics; I believe in a government whose members are capable, trustworthy and sincere men.

[Question] Will the government include some military men?

[Answer] I did not discuss this point nor did I think of any such suggestion.

PRESIDENT SARKIS MEETS U.S. AMBASSADOR DEAN 23 OCT

NC230928 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] At 1000 today President Ilyas Sarkis met with U.S. Ambassador to Lebanon John Gunther Dean, with whom he reviewed the current situation in general.

Earlier, President Sarkis met with Arab Deterrent Forces commander Brig Gen Sami al-Khatib. They discussed the developments in the security situation and the measures to be adopted for tackling the situation.

AL-HUSS, OTHERS REACT TO 22 OCT ISRAELI RAID

Prime Minister al-Huss

NC221715 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Commenting on the Israeli raid, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss, who closely watched the raid from his house in Ad-Dawhah, has made the following statement:

These are examples of Israel's belligerence, arrogance and impudence in their clearest forms. This is only an example of the crimes which Israel is committing daily in southern Lebanon. Those in the civilized world who continue to support, appease and help Israel--do they have anything to say about Israel's using their cannons to shell our southern Lebanon, and their aircraft which bombed us today?

During the raid, Prime Minister al-Huss was meeting at his home with the secretary general of the Higher Defense Council, Staff Brig Gen Nabil Quraytim. They closely watched the Israeli planes which were attacking the area.

VOL Report

NC230749 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports that the Lebanese Government is now compiling information and details of yesterday's Israeli air attack and assessing the new losses which, according to some sources, 30 persons were killed and about the same number wounded. However, the Palestinian sources say that 20 Israeli planes took part in the attack and that one person was killed and 12 others were wounded.

Commenting on the Israeli raid, prime minister designate lawyer Shafiq al-Wazzan condemned the operation. Prime Minister Salim al-Huss also strongly condemned the raid.

A state of caution prevailed last night in southern Lebanon and Palestinian camps following the appearance of Israeli gunboats in the territorial waters while the aircraft dropped flares on some areas in southern Lebanon for reconnaissance.

An armed clash broke out in Sidon between elements of the An-Nidal front and of the Nasirite organization, in which rocket fire was used.

AFP Report

NC230941 Paris AFP in English 0926 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Beirut, 23 Oct (AFP)--Palestinian officials today accused Israel of profiting from the "diversion" of the Iraq-Iran conflict, in launching its big air raid on Lebanon yesterday without arousing international disapproval. An estimated 20 jets yesterday attacked Palestinian positions for 50 minutes. Palestinian sources also forecast that Israel would from now on strike anywhere in Lebanon with diplomatic impunity, because the war between the Gulf oil producers had eclipsed the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The sources recalled that Israeli commandos had already infiltrated beyond the buffer zone held by United Nations forces in southern Lebanon a week ago, clashing with Palestinian and Lebanese leftist fighters, and that an Israeli patrol boat even entered the harbour of Tyre. Several Israeli launches opened fire on Tyre's port this morning, to which Palestinian shore batteries replied.

Yesterday's air raid came a few hours after Shafiq al-Wazzan was designated to form a new Lebanese Government. The failure of previous premier-designate Taqi ad-Din as-Sulh to form a cabinet of national union was a reminder that reconciliation has still not been achieved in the wake of the Lebanese civil war, and that the presence of Palestinian refugees continues to cause discord.

WORKER, PEASANT SUPPORT FOR IRAQ DENIED

JN222320 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus--The political editor of the Syrian news agency SANA has written the following:

Organs of the Iraqi regime media have gotten used to spreading lies, misleading our patient Iraqi people and falsifying facts so, as they believe, as to help those who have betrayed the Iraqi people to maintain their rule. Today, the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY published what it called cables from workers and peasants organizations in the Syrian provinces supporting Saddam Husayn's insanity and the U.S.-Zionist plot he is pursuing against the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples.

This news fomented by the criminals' media in Baghdad not only raises mockery and ridicule, but also exposes the extent of the ethical and political insolvency of the ruling clique in Baghdad. It also further exposes the state of isolation in which the clique is living, thus requiring that it fabricate and circulate such news. Although we pay no attention to Saddam's charlatanry and do not reply to his daily utterances against Syria and the Arab nation, yet we want to slap him with the truth which he really fears. The truth is that there is not a single nationalist organization, progressive party or union that represents its members in the Arab homeland that has not condemned the insane war which Saddam has launched against the Iranian Islamic revolution in the name of U.S. imperialism and on its own behalf. All have so far regarded the acts of the Baghdad clique as exposed plotting against the Arab nation's national interests, direct service offered to the Zionist enemy and a mean attempt to push Iran back into the lap of U.S. imperialism and thereby restore the policy of the former shah in serving Israel and the United States and in plotting against the Arab nation.

As for Syria of the Arabs, the stronghold of the pan-Arab steadfastness and the base upon which all the Arabs pin their hopes for victory and liberation, there is not a single worker or peasant who collaborates with Israel and consequently sends cables supporting Saddam's plot into which he has involved the Iraqi people and into which he tries to drag the Arab nation. We would like to stress here that the Syrian Arab people, while harboring in their hearts love for the fraternal people and army of Iraq, see that it is their national and human duty to stand at the side of the patient sons of Iraq against the regime of murderers in Baghdad, those who have committed the ugliest crimes against the people of Iraq, both organizations and individuals, and those who are today dragging the whole Iraqi people into a battle that is not theirs to implement a filthy plot prepared by Washington and Tel Aviv and perpetrated by Saddam Husayn, who is known for his malice, psychological complexes and megalomania. All these characteristics have turned him into a leading agent of imperialism in the Third World.

Saddam Husayn's reality has been completely unmasked before the Arab homeland. The treason of the new Baghdad pact is completely exposed, exactly like the treason of the old Baghdad pact. The Iraqi people, like all Arabs, are aware of the objectives of this colonialist pact. They also know how to foil this pact just as they have foiled all colonialist pacts and their agents.

TEXT OF CABLE TO AL-ASAD FROM IRANIAN MAJLIS DEPUTIES

JN222210 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text of congratulatory cable on occasion of 'Id Al-Adha feast sent to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad by deputies of Iranian Majlis--date not given]

[Text] The deputies of the Islamic Shura Majlis are pleased to convey to you warmest congratulations on the occasion of the blessed Al-Adha feast. We all bless your giant steps to repulse the plots of world Zionism and imperialism. This raises pride and confidence among the peoples of the Islamic nation. At a time when your wise steps do not meet any support from the so-called Islamic states, rest assured, Mr President, that the hearts of the Muslims are with you in this comprehensive struggle and that the Islamic masses everywhere wish you continued good health and prosperity. The Islamic revolution in Iran, which has chopped off the hands of colonialism, has changed the balance of power in the area--especially in the Middle East--in favor of the oppressed and has destroyed the interests of the United States and imperialism, a fact which caused the lackeys of colonialism and the United States, particularly Saddam Husayn at-Tikriti, to conspire against us and to try to prevent the Islamic revolution from concentrating on its main objective, serving the peoples and liberating all the oppressed peoples in the area.

Saddam's crimes will eventually lead to uprooting him, once and for all, from the area.

The deputies of the Majlis are pleased to take the opportunity of this holy occasion to convey congratulations and thanks to you. We pray to Almighty God to support you so you can continue the march. We also pray to God to further bolster the bonds of fraternity between our Syrian and Iranian peoples and governments.

Signatures: Faddallah al-Mahallati, Ghulam Husayn Haqqani, 'Imad ad-Din Karimah, Muhammad Ansari, (Victor) Wilati, Habibullah 'Askari Awladi, Dr Muhammad 'Ali Hadi, 'Ali Bashati, Isma'il Fida'i, 'A'dham Qurbani, 'Adil al-Asadi (Siyaha), Muhammad Karim Danis, Yunus Muhammad, ('Yunus) Tha'iri, Murtada Qastal 'Ali, 'Ali Akbar Ma'quli, 'Ali Agha Muhammadi, Ja'ir 'Abbasi, Ahmad Shaja'yan, 'Abd al-Karim Mashra'i, Madhhar Hu, mishnat, Hasan Ruhani, Nasir Lari, Yar Muhammadi, Muhammad Kazim Musa, Ahmad Ulla Jabir, Ahmad Tawakkalt, Latif Shaf'i, Qahirman Rahmani, Shams ad-Din Husayni and Muhammad Montazeri.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY LEAVES ALGIERS 22 OCT

LD221310 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Summary] The Arab League secretary left Algiers this morning after a short visit. During his visit he was received by President Bendjedid and held a meeting with Ben Yahya, the minister of foreign affairs.

LIBYA

ARAB-AFRICAN PREPARATORY COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

LD181416 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Oct 80

[Text] The preparatory committee of the Arab-African conference yesterday concluded its meetings in Tripoli. The committee was making preparations for the forthcoming Arab-African conference. The committee issued a statement. It reviewed the present conditions through which the Arab and African regions and the plots to which the liberation movements in Africa and the Arab homeland are being exposed to prevent them realizing their aims. The statement called for all efforts to be exerted to back the unity of the struggle of Africa and the Arab nations on the basis of being aware of the importance of their cooperation and solidarity in the battle raging against colonialism and its agents.

MOROCCO

MOROCCAN SAHARA DELEGATION LEAVES FOR NEW YORK

LD221344 Rabat MAP in English 1208 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Casablanca, 22 Oct (MAP)--Upon the request of the fourth commission of the United Nations General Assembly, a delegation representing the authentic inhabitants of the Moroccan Sahara, composed mainly of leaders of the former liberation movements, of the army for the liberation of the south and of political movements, left here Tuesday for New York.

Before their departure the members of the delegation declared to the press that the international public opinion is becoming increasingly aware of the legitimacy of the Moroccan cause. Thus, the UN fourth commission decided to call on the legitimate representatives of the Sahara in order to know their viewpoint regarding the tension prevailing in the northwest African region.

"We are heading for New York to defend the sacred cause of the Moroccan people and to unmask, as we did in Freetown, the dilatory manoeuvres of the enemies of our territorial integrity", affirmed Mr Rachid Douihi, secretary general of the "Front for Liberation and Unity" and deputy of Laayoune, translating thus the spirit prevailing among the members of the delegation.

It is to be noted that Mr Abdelhaq Tazi, Moroccan secretary of state for cooperation, is accompanying the delegation.

It is also to be recalled that Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan state minister in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, had left Monday for New York, to participate in the works of the ordinary session of the United Nations General Assembly.

SUDAN

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY

LD221122 Khartoum SUNA in English 1024 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Oct (SUNA)--An agreement on mutual cooperation and news dissemination was concluded here yesterday evening between the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA) and the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY (ENA).

SUNA General Manager Mustafa Amin signed for the Sudanese side. ENA General Manager Haile Mariam Coshis signed for the Ethiopian side.

Consisting of a number of articles, the agreement is aimed at the promotion of information links between the two countries in the fields of transmission of news items and facts besides the training of journalistic cadres.

Speaking on the occasion Coshis lauded the role the agreement could play regarding the strengthening of relations between the two agencies, particularly in the spheres of information.

On his part Amin expressed hope that the two parties would (?comprehend) the tasks of their big responsibility towards the promotion of relations between the Sudan and Ethiopia.

The signature ceremony was attended by SUNA Deputy General Manager Mohamed Husi Hawash and the Ethiopian charge d'affaires [first name indistinct] Isma'il Hassan.

TUNISIA

PRIME MINISTER, FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVE LORD CARRINGTON

LD221458 Tunis TAP in English 1407 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Tunis, 22 Oct (TAP)--Tunisia's Premier Mr Mohamed Mzali received Wednesday morning Lord Carrington, secretary to the Foreign Office, who came with the delegation accompanying Queen Elizabeth in her current visit to Tunisia. The British secretary conferred before with the Tunisian foreign minister, Mr Hassan Belkhodja.

AIR FORCE ATTACKS 'TERRORIST BASE' NEAR BEIRUT 22 OCT

TA221505 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Air force planes in the afternoon attacked a terrorist base south of Beirut. All our planes returned safely to their bases. This is reported by the IDF spokesman.

Radio Monte Carlo also reported that Israeli Air Force planes a short time ago bombed terrorist installations near Ad-Damur and (Doha) in Lebanon. Our monitor, Mikha'el Gurdus, reports that the terrorists' news agency also reported a few minutes ago on the Israeli attack but did not supply any further details. Radio Monte Carlo added that the Israeli planes overflew Beirut.

Further Report

TA221611 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The terrorist base attacked by the air force served as a launching site for attacks against Israel and a training installation. The air force pilots reported accurate hits. The IDF spokesman added that the attack was carried out in accordance with the government's policy of regular antiterrorist activities.

Less than 1 hour ago the Phalangist radio reported the Israeli planes were still bombing terrorist targets between Ad-Damur and southern Lebanon. Our monitor, Mikha'el Gurdus, notes that, according to the report from Beirut, many ambulances were seen driving to the bombed sites to evacuate the wounded and that a high alert was declared in all terrorist installations in Lebanon, particularly in Beirut.

Begin Remarks

TA221729 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] We shall open, of course, with the attack by air force planes against a terrorist base south of Beirut. All our planes returned safely. Here is our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal:

[Begin recording] [Tal] The terrorist base attacked by air force planes is located at (Ayn Durfil), near Ad-Damur, about 16 km south of Beirut. The base serves as one of the terrorists' large training bases and forces of Hawatimah's democratic front are the ones mainly active there. The air force planes returned safely to their base and the pilots report accurate hits on the targets. Prime Minister Menahem Begin told us a short time ago that the operation was carried out in accordance with the policy laid down by the government, to carry out constant operations against the terrorists

[Begin] This is one of the actions that the army carries out from time to time, so as not to allow the terrorists to come and kill Israeli citizens. It has been proven that this is the right way. We cannot wait until they come to a place like Misgav 'Am or Nahariya to murder our children--when we will then have to react. We want to prevent these murders and this is the way, and we must congratulate the air force.

[Tal] We shall recall here that the last air force attack in southern Lebanon was on 20 August this year, in the wake of terrorist fire into Israel. The terrorist base at Ad-Damur was attacked from the air in August 2 years ago.

[Anchorman] Now to Lebanon. Our monitor, Mikha'el Gurdus, cites reports from Beirut on the air force operation:

[Gurdus] To this moment there are no official reports from Beirut on the results of the Israeli air bombing, which, according to the broadcasts from Lebanon, lasted about 1 and 1/2 hours. Radio Free Lebanon said less than 15 minutes ago that many terrorists were killed or wounded in this bombing but no estimates were reported in the broadcasts from Beirut. Phalangist radio reported that a long convoy of ambulances left from Beirut in the afternoon in order to evacuate casualties from southern Lebanon. Radio Beirut reported that the bombing began at 1604 and in its course targets between the villages of Na'Na' and Ad-Damur were also hit. The terrorist radio reported that targets along the road linking up with Buq'atah, in southern Lebanon, were also hit. The terrorists also reported in their broadcasts from Beirut that the attacking planes were fired on and that Yasir 'Arafat congratulated the antiaircraft crews. A high alert has been declared in all the terrorist camps in Lebanon, for fear of further IDF operations. Back to the studio in Jerusalem. [end recording]

Eytan Comment

TA221811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Interview of Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Chief of Staff, this evening the air force carried out an operation. What do you have to say about this operation?

[Answer] The operation was carried out within the framework of the ongoing policy to strike at the terrorists, wherever they are. This base served for training and as a departure base for attacks. We found it and we attacked it this afternoon. The pilots reported good hits. We shall no doubt learn the results later. This is, in my view, a relatively new base and when we found it we planned this attack, and we attacked.

[Question] Regarding enemy casualties, what is the assessment?

[Answer] I do not yet have any data to estimate the number of casualties. The pilots reported good hits, and within the coming days we shall no doubt learn more details about casualties and about hits on equipment, arms, depots and bunkers that are at this base.

[Question] Chief of Staff, since the initiated operations began in southern Lebanon, can it be said that there has been a decrease in terrorist attacks, in terrorist activity on our territory?

[Answer] There is virtually no terrorist activity. There are many warnings but there is no actual activity. Not virtually--there is none. And if there is something, this is rare. Even the attacks on the Christians in southern Lebanon have very significantly declined, and I attribute this to our initiative to attack them and to harass them at every opportunity and on the basis of every report we can rely on in order to carry out attacks like this.

JORDANIAN TANK SALVAGE CREWS REPORTEDLY SENT TO IRAQ

TA230831 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 23 Oct 80 pp 1, 15

[By military correspondent Ya'aqov Erez]

[Text] Dozens of Jordanian tank crews have recently gone to Iraq to rescue tanks made in the United States and Britain that were captured by the Iraqi Army on the Iranian front, apparently to take them back to Jordan.

The Jordanian crews arrived at the battle zone of Khuninshahr [Khorramshahr]--and were given modern U.S.-made M-60A3 tanks captured by the Iraqis. Because the Iraqi tank crews do not know how to use the U.S.-made tanks they even found it difficult to drive them and get them out of the battle zone--the Jordanians were rushed to the spot.

There are more than 50 U.S. tanks, as well as modern Chieftain tanks made in Britain. The Iraqis also captured personnel carriers made in the United States and U.S. mobile artillery, which had been in the possession of the Iranian Army.

These weapons were also given to the Jordanians to take 80 km away from the battle area to the Baghdad area.

It is not inconceivable that Jordan will be given the war spoils produced by the Western countries as an Iraqi reward for the Amman government's practical aid.

The transfer of these weapons to the Jordanian Army, in addition to the wide-scale procurement deals signed with the United States and Britain over the last few months, will increase the power of the Jordanian Army and expand its forces' capability.

On his last visit to Washington, Husayn signed a contract for the procurement of 200 U.S. M-60A3 tanks. Jordan also signed a procurement deal with Britain that includes 275 Chieftain tanks.

DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH BEGIN, NEWSMEN

TA221245 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Denmark's foreign minister says that the EEC countries' initiative is not a substitute for the Camp David accord. Our role is to serve as a catalyst and not to make difficulties for the U.S. initiative, he said. The Danish foreign minister said that in the meeting of the European Council foreign ministers he will raise the issue of the wave of anti-Semitism that has swept through Europe. In his opinion this trend must be checked as early as possible. The Danish foreign minister spoke after having conferred with Prime Minister Menahem Begin. After the meeting he met with newsmen and our correspondent, Ze'ev Kohen, has returned from there.

[Begin recording] [Kohen] I do not think that the European Community policy will change following the war in the Persian Gulf; I do not think we will abandon the policy we have adopted in Venice, Danish Foreign Minister Olesen said. My next stop will be Luxembourg, where I will meet with my colleagues, the foreign ministers of the nine, and we will discuss the Middle East. Will the Common Market countries recognize the PLO? The reply is unequivocal: No.

The Rome agreement which regulates the relations between the EEC countries speaks primarily about economic cooperation. The agreement also refers to exchange of views, not about political cooperation. If a consensus is reached, a resolution may be adopted, but there is no consensus on the PLO, the Danish foreign minister said.

[Olesen--in English] We will never be in a position that the community as such can recognize the PLO. It is up to the single member country, and if you take the Danish Government, we do not recognize organizations, we recognize states, governments.

[Kohen] The Danish foreign minister said, nevertheless, that his government finds it difficult to accept the Israeli stance on the settlements. According to him the passing of the Jerusalem law was untimely. [end recording]

ETHIOPIA

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR SOMALIS TO OVERTHROW SIAD BARRE

LD222114 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1520 GMT 22 Oct 80 EA

[Text] The editorial of the Amharic daily, ADDIS ZEMEN, writes about opposition to the policies of the Siad Barre regime in Somalia. The paper cites a recent demonstration in London staged by Somali nationals who expressed the view that to improve conditions in Somalia there is no choice but to overthrow the Siad Barre regime.

ZEMEN notes that this is proof of the growing isolation faced by the rulers in Mogadishu, who were told bluntly by the London demonstrators that the bartering of Somali territory, especially Berbera, was unacceptable.

ADDIS ZEMEN goes into some detail in explaining the disastrous state of the Somali economy as a direct consequence of the regime's prowar policies. Somali expansionism has brought sufferings not only to the broad masses in neighboring countries like Ethiopia, but to people within Somalia itself.

The paper exposes how cynically the government plays the theme of refugees, a great number of whom are its own citizens, in an attempt to get relief supplies for its own shattered army. ZEMEN finds the Somali tactics in deception as dangerous, and notes that they have let too much destruction up to now to the extent of posing a threat to regional and even world peace. It also outlines the basically peaceful strategy of Ethiopia as a strategy which has received much understanding and reciprocity from all the other neighboring states except, of course, Somalia.

To change the picture of the area from one of tension to one reflecting peaceful development, it is important, ZEMEN writes, for the Somali people to demonstrate their revulsion for Siad Barre. The demonstrators in London and other voices of protest from the international community, the paper concludes, contribute to a better future for the Horn of Africa.

OFFICERS COMMENT ON ARMY PERFORMANCE IN SOUTH

LD022042 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Excerpt] It has been disclosed that the southern revolutionary army is capably discharging the responsibilities entrusted to it by the Ethiopian broad masses, the revolutionary motherland and the revolutionary government to protect revolutionary Ethiopia's borders and the popular revolution from acts of aggression and attacks by internal and external reactionary forces.

This was disclosed by the commanding officers of the units of the southern revolutionary army which are at the battle zones at the Yet and Dumti fronts in the south, by political cadres and members of the army.

In relation to this, Comrade Col Zewde Gebreyesus, deputy commander of the southern revolutionary army, said that beginning 1976-77 the army had driven out the Somali invasion army from the areas they had occupied by making the necessary sacrifice to safeguard and protect the popular revolution and the borders of its motherland. He added that although the invasion army, in a bid to realize Siad Barre's dreams of territorial expansion, recently committed repeated acts of aggression at the Yet and Dumti fronts, the southern revolutionary army proved its invincibility.

On the battle of the Yet and Dumti fronts, comrade Colonel Zewde said the defensive battle waged by the southern revolutionary army against the invading Somali regular army at the Yet and Dumti fronts made the enemy panic. He added it was a source of pride for friends.

He also said that the army resolutely and in a dependable spirit stood firmly at the border ready to defend to the last the borders of the motherland by making sacrifices in blood and life.

NATO, EGYPTIAN-MADE WEAPONS REPORTEDLY CAPTURED

HD222038 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 22 Oct 80 EA

[Excerpts] In the Yet [battle] front engagement, which took place until last Thursday, the heroic revolutionary army was reported to have destroyed various light and heavy (armor) of NATO, American, French, Italian and Egyptian origin.

Frontline reports meanwhile indicate that units of the revolutionary army are even at present facing the enemy on the southernmost tip of the Ethiopian frontier.

KENYA

IRAQI MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT

LD211948 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Oct 80 EA

[Text] The Iraqi minister of state, Mr Rashid 'Aqrawi, arrived in Nairobi this afternoon from Dar es Salaam to deliver a personal message from His Excellency President Saddam Husayn to His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi. The minister and his three-man delegation were met on arrival by the minister for foreign affairs, Dr Robert Ouka; a minister of state in the president's office, Mr Nicholas Biwott; the chief of protocol, Ambassador Leo Odero; and several Arab envoys, as well as senior Kenyan Government officials.

Addressing the press the Iraqi minister of state said that his mission was in connection with the present situation in the Gulf and expressed hope that a cease-fire would be brought into effect soon. He hailed relations existing between Kenya and Iraq and cited the cordial ties between the two presidents of the countries as the cornerstone of a strong bond.

SOMALIA

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S DIRECTIVE ON STATE OF EMERGENCY

LD221554 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0440 GMT 22 Oct 80 EA

[Statement read on behalf of President Siad Barre by Ahmad Ali Salah, the president's adviser on matters of the judiciary, to members of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Central Committee and of the National Assembly, on 21 October at the People's Hall in Mogadishu--recorded]

[Text] By virtue of the extraordinary powers given to the president under Article 83 of the constitution and in consultation with the defense committee, the following directive has been issued:

Article 1. Effective at 0900 on Tuesday, 21 October 1980, a state of emergency has been in force throughout the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR].

Article 2. In order that the problems mentioned by the president be solved immediately and correctly, the former members of the Supreme Revolutionary Council have been recalled.

Article 3. Until further notice, any person employed on (?active) duty shall continue with his work.

Article 4. Such government departments as now exist shall continue with their duties until new laws are promulgated.

Article 5. All citizens or residents of the country must respect the [word indistinct] of the state of emergency. Anyone who breaks this law will be dealt with according to the law.

Article 6. This (?shall) become effective at 0900 21 October 1980. It shall be published in the official gazette of the SDR.

[Signed] The president Mohamad Siad Barre.

SIAD BARRE APPLAUDS 'REVOLUTIONARY WILL' OF PEOPLE

LD231002 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1850 GMT 22 Oct 80 EA

[Excerpt] Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party secretary general and Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] president, this afternoon at the Mogadishu stadium met all the different groups that had participated in the celebrations of the 11th anniversary of the October revolution. Challe Siad thanked the groups and all the people who participated in the celebrations of the revolution.

Challe Siad congratulated and applauded all those who planned and carried out the programs of the celebrations. At the same time he appreciated the national efforts and ability they had shown during the celebrations. Challe Siad said: The efforts and revolutionary will you have shown during the celebrations demonstrate the strength and ability of the Somali people which will discourage and dishearten the enemy of the Somali people.

SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, speaking on the question of the emergency declared yesterday, said: This was to assist the protection of the Somali nation and at the same time to check the steps and measures by the enemy of the nation inside and outside the country. The revolution and the Somali people will take the path which they set out on before; the path of the aims and aspirations of the 21 October revolution of 1969, said Challe Siad.

The president called on the progressive forces to work toward achieving justice, equality, and unity among the Somali people. He called on the general masses of Somalia to strengthen their unity.

TANZANIA

ELECTIONS POSTPONED DUE TO DELAY OF VOTER REGISTRATION

LD230602 Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 0400 GMT 23 Oct 80 EA

[Text] Kampala--Uganda's first general elections in 18 years, scheduled for December 10th, will be postponed again because of delays in registering voters. Diplomatic sources said that the elections cannot take place before the end of January. The elections originally scheduled for 30th September had been postponed until December by the ruling military commission. The diplomats said that the voters' roll could not be completed in time for the elections because of the 1-week postponement of voters' registration.

CHAD

FAN REPORTS LIBYAN TROOPS ATTACKED POSITIONS

AB230743 Paris AFP in English 0650 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 23 Oct (AFP)--Libyan soldiers intervened twice in Chad earlier this week, attacking the forces of former Defense Minister Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN), a spokesman for Mr Habre has disclosed here.

Fodebo Orosi, foreign affairs commissioner of the FAN, said some 350 Libyan troops tried to dislodge FAN forces from their control of the northern exit of Ndjamena last Monday. They were repulsed at the cost of about 30 Libyan lives and FAN took six Libyan prisoners, he said.

FAN positions had also been simultaneously attacked by Libyan troops in the northern town of Faya Largeau, in the Tibesti region, without success.

Mr Orosi, who invited foreign reporters to come to Chad to witness Libyan interference there, said FAN had improved its position in the capital itself. The gendarmerie and the Central Bank area were now under its control. The forces of Mr Habre and those of his rival, President Oueddei Goukouni, have each held half of Ndjamena since fighting began last March. Attempts by the Organization of African Unity to stop the war have so far failed.

THREE UNIDENTIFIED PLANES BOMB FAN-HELD NORTHERN TOWN

AB231222 Paris AFP in English 1132 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 23 Oct (AFP)--Three unidentified aircraft have bombed the northern Chadian town of Faya-Largeau, a former stronghold of President Oueddei Goukouni now controlled by troops loyal to rebel Defense Minister Hissein Habre, sources close to Mr Habre said here Wednesday. The sources said that the raid, last Saturday, caused heavy damage but no casualties.

The aircraft, which came in from the north and flew away in the same direction, were similar to jets which raided positions held by Mr Habre's men in the capital on three occasions two weeks ago, the sources added.

ZAIRE

ICRC DELEGATION COMES TO INSPECT PRISON CONDITIONS

AB221907 Paris AFP in French 1606 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Brazzaville, 22 Oct (AFP)--A delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) which came to conduct investigations into the conditions of detention in Zairian prisons was received in Kinshasa on Wednesday by the first state commissioner, Mr Nguza Karl-I-Bond, a Radio Zaire report monitored in Brazzaville said.

The leader of the ICRC delegation told the Zairian press that the purpose of his talks with the first state commissioner was to proceed with an evaluation of the conditions prevailing in the premises of detention, which were visited a year and half ago by members of his committee, and to ask him for authorization to visit others.

It will be recalled that the ICRC was authorized by the Zairian authorities to visit the Shaba prisons after the events that took place in this region in May (?1978).

The leader of the ICRC delegation indicated in this connection that the aim of the organization is not to inquire about the reasons for the detention but about the conditions of detention. If it observes that these conditions are not very good, it will try to improve them in collaboration with the proper authorities, as is done all over the world, he added.

GHANA

'REVOLUTIONARY STRATEGIST' ARRESTED AT RAWLINGS' HOUSE

AB230728 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The police have arrested a foreigner, (Wilhelm Harrison Gula), who claims he is in the country at the request of the chairman of the dissolved AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, to help organize, mobilize and train revolutionaries in the country.

An official statement issued in Accra yesterday said (Gula), who is an expelled national of British Honduras, was arrested at the house of Flight Lieutenant Rawlings for overstaying his visa. It said (Gula), also known as Ahmed Odinka, Odinga Lumumba and (Hamid Habab Heydura) describes himself as a top revolutionary strategist. According to the statement, (Gula), who arrived in Ghana on the second of last February, continued to stay in the country after the expiry of his 10-day visitor's permit. He claimed that he is still in Ghana at the request of Flight Lieutenant Rawlings to help organize, mobilize and train revolutionaries in the country. The statement said he has since been working in close collaboration with ex-captain Kojo Tsikata, Mr Tsatsu Tsikata, Brigadier Arnold Quainoo, retired, and ex-corporal (Alex Torkpei).

The statement said the group intends to establish farms throughout Ghana, ostensibly to farm but in reality to use them as training camps for revolutionaries to subvert constitutional rule in the country. (Gula) had been given the responsibility of screening would-be trainees of the training camps. He and ex-captain Tsikata are to be the chief instructors of the camp.

The statement said Flight Lieutenant Rawlings told the police in his statement following (Gula's) arrest that (Gula) is a very enlightened African committed to Rawlings' cause. The statement said (Gula) came to notice in 1978 when he was arrested by the British police for obstruction while disseminating revolutionary literature. In 1970 he was jailed for 1 month for possessing a weapon near a demonstration and was reported to have been imprisoned in 1972 for 3 months for theft. He later transferred his activities to Germany where he focussed his attention on recruiting black American soldiers to his cause. He has been identified as an extreme leftwinger associated with Trotskyite groups.

PFP ANNOUNCES FURTHER CHANGES IN SHADOW CABINET

AB231045 Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Oct 80 p 8

[Text] GNA--The Popular Front Party (PFP) has, in a major reshuffle of its shadow cabinet, named Mr S. Odoi-Sykes, MP for Ashiedu Keteke, as the new minority leader and spokesman for parliamentary affairs.

Mr Odoi-Sykes, a lawyer by profession, replaces Mr Kwaku Baah, MP for Nkawkaw, who is now shifted to internal affairs.

A statement issued yesterday by the general secretary of the party, Mr B.J. da Rocha, named Mr Rowland Alhassan, MP for Tolon, as the new first deputy leader and spokesman for national security. Mr J.A. Kuffour, MP for Atwima Nwabiagya, is the second deputy leader and spokesman for foreign affairs. Dr S.A. Manson, MP for Dormaa, retains his post as chief whip, with Dr Jones Ofori-Atta, MP for Begoro, retaining the finance and economic planning portfolio.

LIBERIA

STEVENS, TOURE TO ATTEND SIGNING OF MANO RIVER PROTOCOL

AB222010 Paris AFP in French 1646 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Monrovia, 22 Oct (AFP)--President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone and President Sekou Toure of Guinea will proceed to Monrovia on Saturday to attend a mini-summit during which the protocol of admission of Guinea into the Mano River Economic Union will be officially signed, it was officially announced in Monrovia Wednesday.

Guinea applied last January for admission into this economic union, which was founded by Liberia and Sierra Leone in 1973. Up till now they have remained the only members. The acceptance of Guinea's application for membership was announced on 16 September following an extraordinary session of the council of ministers of the union held in camera in Monrovia.

DOE TELLS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES NOT TO ASK FOR EXTRA FUNDS

AB221935 Monrovia Radion ELWA in English 1900 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] The head of state, M Sgt Samuel K. Doe, has advanced five points for the proper implementation of the budget of fiscal 1980-81 in executive order no 15 issued in Monrovia yesterday. The ordinance deals with the request for additional funding, payment of utility bills, allotments, expenditure control and budgetary transfers.

On the request for additional funding, Master Sergeant Doe said due to the present deficit in the budget for fiscal 1980-81 and the government's commitment to the International Monetary Fund, IMF, to hold the overall deficit at \$75 million, all ministries and agencies are directed to desist from requesting additional funding. He said no request for additional funding should go to him or to the budget bureau, since in fact there were no reserve accounts in the budget from which such fundings could be provided.

On the payment of utility bills, the ordinance directed all ministries and agencies to submit breakdowns of their utility appropriations, including electricity, water and fuel and broadcasting to the budget bureau in the Ministry of Finance.

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS FIRED FOR FAILURE TO RETURN

AB230813 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Four of Liberia's foreign service officers have indicated their desire to comply with the July 18 directive of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to return home. The ministry announced last night that the ambassador to the United States, Herbert Brewer; the ambassador to the United Kingdom, Francis Denis; the ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany, Mrs Eugenia Stevenson; and Liberia's consul general in Hamburg, West Germany, Elijah Taylor, are all awaiting payment for shipment of their personal effects in order to return home.

However, the services of other Liberian foreign service officers have been terminated for failing to comply with the Foreign Ministry's directives to return home. Those affected are Robert Q. Kennedy, ambassador to Italy; Joseph Graham, ambassador to Romania; Nathaniel Gibson, ambassador to the Netherlands; Mrs (Neal Douglas-Tolbert), ambassador to France, and A.B. Kassel, consul general in New York, United States.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has further announced the closure of the Liberian embassy in the Central African Republic and the return tomorrow of (Elwood Greaves), who served as charge d'affaires in Bangui. In addition, the following ambassadors at large, Wilma David, (Ermat Harmati), (Theo Dusummer-Johnson), John P. Mitchell and Harry Morris have all agreed, as senior citizens of Liberia, to provide advice and counsel to the ministry whenever called upon, without compensation.

SIERRA LEONE

STEVENS DISCUSSES CHAD CONFLICT, LOME CONFERENCE

AB221157 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 21 Oct 80

[Text] President Stevens has been speaking about the war in Chad, pointing out that the important achievement of the recent mediation talks in Lome, from which he has just returned, was the attendance of the leaders of the warring factions at the conference table [words indistinct]. The president, speaking at a welcoming ceremony, said that the escalation of the war has been the result of foreign interference in the internal affairs of that country. He disclosed that there will be a reconvening of the Lagos meeting at the end of this year to find a (?new) solution to the problem. He praised President Eyadema of Togo for his efforts toward a deescalation of the conflict, and pointed out that Africa will continue to work relentlessly for the end of the conflict.

President Stevens also mentioned that the revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea will be admitted to the membership of the Mano River Union by the end of the week as the third member of the organization.

Cheers greeted his announcement of salary increases for the civil and public service with effect from October this year, but he hastened to warn that with the assistance of members of the bench, profiteers will be drastically dealt with. He added that, to avoid the deliberate escalation of the prices of commodities, the government has now devised a new register for all commodities at their imported prices.

Welcoming the president earlier, the first vice president, Mr S. I. Koroma, recalled that President Stevens' mission to Togo to mediate in the Chadian conflict has been an important assignment entrusted to him by the OAU. He said we must be justly proud of Dr Stevens, who has always been ready to sacrifice himself not only for Sierra Leone, but for the whole of Africa. The people, he said, look forward to him for proper leadership. Among those at the ceremony were the second vice president, Mr C. A. Camara-Taylor; the speaker of the house of parliament, the chairman of the public service commission, cabinet ministers, members of parliament and senior civil servants.

TOGO

PRESIDENT EYADEMA RECEIVES SDAR ENVOY

AB221918 Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 14 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] Yesterday morning at the state house, the founding chairman of the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] and president of the republic received in audience Mr Mohamed Saydati, cabinet adviser at the presidency of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic, SDAR. Mr Mohamed Saydati brought a personal message from the secretary general of the Polisario Front and president of the SDAR Revolution Command, Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, to our national helmsman. The Saharan minister was also to brief the head of state on the progress of the heroic struggle of the Saharan people under the banner of the Polisario Front.

After the audience, the Polisario messenger told newsmen that his visit to Lome was motivated by the common determination of their two countries to insure that our already strong relations of solidarity and fraternity reflect the aspirations of the valiant Togolese and Saharan peoples. He also affirmed that his visit fell within the framework of the common desire of our two countries and peoples to strengthen their ties of friendship and brotherhood. In conclusion, the Saharan delegate declared that President Eyadema once more reassured him of Togo's active solidarity with, and indefectible support for, the SDAR in the struggle so that it will assume its rightful place within the OAU and other international organizations. Mr Mohamed Saydati was accompanied on his trip by the Polisario representative to Switzerland, Mr Mohamed Said.

MOZAMBIQUE

PRESIDENT MACHEL TO VISIT USSR IN NOVEMBER

LD222054 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 22 Oct 80 EA

[Text] The president of the Frelimo Party and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Moises Machel, will pay an official and friendly visit to the USSR in the second half of November 1980. The visit will be made at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

The MOZAMBIQUE NEWS AGENCY, AIM, which reported this news, added that President Samora Machel will lead a high-ranking party and state delegation.

CUBAN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR COMMISSION SESSION

LD222052 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 22 Oct 80 EA

[Text] The minister of domestic trade of the Republic of Cuba, Serafin Fernandez, arrived in Maputo this afternoon to participate in the proceedings of the second session of the Mozambique-Cuba (?joint) commission scheduled to begin tomorrow.

THREE CONDEMNED SPIES, SABOTEURS EXECUTED

LD230644 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] A Ministry of National Defense communique which our news desk received last night said that in compliance with the sentence passed by the revolutionary military tribunal, Antonio Francisco (Tembe), Paulo (Mbalale) and (Adama Amimo), condemned to death for crimes of espionage and military sabotage, have been executed by firing squad.

SOUTH AFRICA

UN MISSION BEGINS MEETING NAMIBIA PARTY LEADERS

LD221530 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] There are two new developments today in the talks in Pretoria on the future of South-West Africa. The leader of the visiting UN mission, Mr Brian Urquhart, had his first meeting with the South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, at the Union Buildings. Our representative covering the negotiations on the future of the territory says that this indicates that talks held with South African officials since Monday have taken a serious turn and that the main areas of concern have been identified. The discussions will from now on be conducted by smaller groups of negotiators.

The UN delegates have also started a series of meetings with the leaders of representatives of South-West Africa's internal political parties. Among those who will have talks with the visitors today are the secretary general of the National Independence Party, Mrs Ottilie Abrahams, and delegates of the majority party in the National Assembly, the DTA (Democratic Turnhalle Alliance) under the leadership of Mr Dirk Mudge.

DTA Memorandum

LD230456 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The preferential treatment of SWAPO by the General Assembly and other UN bodies remains one of the major obstacles which will have to be removed before a solution can be found on the South-West Africa issue.

This emerged from a memorandum submitted by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] to the visiting UN mission in Pretoria last night. The memorandum, released by the DTA leader, Mr Dirk Mudge, said impartiality must be demonstrated before any election process could begin.

The memorandum, released at a news conference, said the DTA was not prepared to have anything to do with any plan or process which would undoubtedly favor SWAPO. It was (?up to) the United Nations to resolve this problem satisfactorily. The memorandum said that, given reasonableness on all sides, independence for South-West Africa by the end of 1981 should become a feasible proposition.

RAID INTO ANGOLA UNDERLINES ISSUE OF SWAPO TERRORISM

LD221832 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] An attack by South African and South-West African forces on a SWAPO base in Angola has resulted in 28 fatalities. Most of those killed were SWAPO terrorists, but among them were Angolan troops who had intervened. The attack across the border, coming as it did in the middle of negotiations with the United Nations mission, highlighted once again the responsibilities of the South African Government in respect of South-West Africa. The first of those responsibilities, government leaders have emphasized time and again, is to create a stable environment for free and fair elections in the territory. Only in such a situation can people exercise their right to gain independence on a democratic basis.

In fulfilling this duty to South-West Africans, Pretoria insists that attempts by SWAPO to subvert the process by terrorist intimidation of the people must be effectively countered. Such intimidation goes on unceasingly, as shown by the statistics on clashes. Only last week a group of 15 SWAPO terrorists crossed the border from Angola. They were traced, and eight were shot dead before they could do any harm, bringing the total number killed in such incidents since the beginning of the year to 1,283.

Throughout the international negotiations on South-West Africa, SWAPO has shown extreme reluctance to accept the terms of any cease-fire agreement. Its leader Sam Nujoma has said publicly that its aim is not a democratic settlement but to achieve power. In the circumstances, the demand that a cease-fire must be monitored effectively by UN troops must be met if the cease-fire is to achieve reality. A demilitarized zone must be established on both sides of the border and UN forces must be present at bases accommodating armed groups, whether of the South African security forces or SWAPO. Anything less would make the entire exercise futile. It will be reduced to a charade in which the object is to hand over South-West Africa to a Soviet-sponsored terrorist movement under the pretense of observing the democratic process. Such a charade is not acceptable to the South African Government. Its minimum negotiating position, as Prime Minister Botha has said, is that independence for South-West Africa must be achieved on a basis freely determined by the people of the territory. That is the position on which agreement will have to be reached.

SWAZILAND

PRIME MINISTER PROMISES MEASURES TO CURB VIOLENCE

AB221620 Paris AFP in French 1447 GMT 22 Oct 80

[Text] Mbabane, Swaziland, 22 Oct (AFP)--The prime minister of Swaziland, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, declared on Wednesday that he would make use of all his powers to maintain order following a mounting wave of violence in the kingdom.

In a press conference, Prince Dlamini indicated that he had already discussed with the chief of police ways of putting an end to the wave of violence. He had called the press conference after a local newspaper revealed that the British High Commission had sent a circular to all British nationals in Swaziland to warn them against the increasing number of violent incidents. Violence is totally contrary to the traditionally peaceful ways of the Swazis, Prince Dlamini added.

ZIMBABWE

ADN INTERVIEWS DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER MUZENDA

AC181830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Oct 80 p 6

[ADN interview with Simon Muzenda, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Zimbabwe: "Successful Development of Free Zimbabwe"]

[Text] "Zimbabwe's development since the achievement of independence has proceeded very successfully." That is what Simon Muzenda, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, said in an interview with ADN Chief Editor Wilhelm Wurdak in Salisbury. Zimbabwe is finally independent and decides its own affairs itself. "The most important achievement is that we have brought peace to the country and we are busy with reconstruction. Most of the refugees who left the country during the war have returned home in the meantime. Their resettlement is in progress." There also prevails increasing understanding for the establishment of a uniform national army.

Settling People Is a Comprehensive Problem

Simon Muzenda termed the resettling of people one of the most important problems confronting the Zimbabwe Government. It is a very urgent aspect of current problems and a comprehensive problem.

"It is not the mere question of providing people land and a home. In part it requires the reconstruction of entire areas destroyed during the war," the deputy premier stated. Many schools also must be rebuilt. Many of the young people who struggled, weapons in hand, for liberation now want to return to school; others intend to learn a trade to work in industry. He stressed that the government has also begun to solve social problems. Thus, minimum wages have been fixed for individual trades. In addition, provisions have been made to ensure that Africans and whites received equal wages for equal work.

Simon Muzenda continued: "We want to build a socialist state in this country. In our transformations we are taking into account the fact that this country, as we took it over, is a sort of capitalist state. Its transformation cannot be effected by the stroke of a pen in a single day. It requires a protracted process."

Referring to foreign policy Simon Muzenda stated that Zimbabwe is a nonaligned country and that it wants to maintain normal relations with all countries, including the GDR.

To the question as to what influence the achievement of independence by Zimbabwe can have on developments in southern Africa as a whole, and what was the relationship between his government and the movements that are still compelled to struggle for the liberation of peoples, the politician replied: "Naturally, the achievement of independence by Zimbabwe will exert influence on both the economic development of neighboring countries and the support for some of our brothers who are still engaged in armed combat."

Opening Transit Routes Helps Neighboring Countries

As far as economic development is concerned, Minister Muzenda pointed out that the transit routes through Zimbabwe to the Mozambique ports of Maputo and Beira have been reopened. This helps to reactivate those ports and benefits countries such as Zambia that are using the transit routes through Zimbabwe. "It certainly will promote the development of the countries concerned."

Concerning aid to the still-fighting national liberation movements, Simon Muzenda stated that Zimbabwe is a member of the African Unity Organization (OAU) and will make its contribution in that organization. "Naturally, there is no question about us supporting them in their struggle. We will do it, but that does not mean that the Zimbabwe people must take up arms and fight there. We have waged a war and have received support from others. Hence we shall now be one of the front states."